Appendix I.

[*Vide* item 6 on page 27]

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Hon'ble Members of the Legislature,

It is again my pleasant privilege to welcome you to this new session of the Legislature. While congratulating you all on your record of work so far, I should share with you a sense of satisfaction that in the year which has just gone by, amidst all the political turmoil and instability witnessed in several parts of our country, this State has been able to reap the benefits of a stable and close-knit Government, supported by a sound and efficient administrative machinery. The manner in which different ranks of public servants have adjusted themselves to the new situation created by transfer of power from one political party to another, testifies to the political neutrality and professional competence of our civil service. This undoubtedly augurs well for the success of parliamentary form of democracy in our State.

2. Such success is indeed to be expected in a land which has rich traditions of culture and civilisation dating back to pre-historic times. Tamilnad had an opportunity recently to have a glimpse of this glorious past when the Second World Conference on Tamil Studies was inaugurated by our revered President Dr. Zakir Hussain in the City amidst scenes of unprecedented public enthusiasm and mass participation. The discussions at the Conference in which scholars and savants from different parts of the world participated have shown how Tamil is rich and flexible enogul to be fashioned into an instrument of modern thought. The many faceted achivements of the Tamil speaking people in the realms of poetry and philosophy, art and architecture, which were highlighted during the celebrations connected with the conference should have kindled in all our people a genuine sense of price in their past and an abiding faith in their future amidst all their present difficulties.

3. The World Conference on Tamil Studies has given proof that language has a powerful appeal and that statesmanship demands that the love and affection which people have for their respective languages should be respected. India is a vast mosaic of different languages, cultures and civilisation and it is necessary to foster a climate in which different languages and cultures can flourish in amity and realise their full potential. Every linguistic group should have the satisfaction that it has equal rights and privileges with other linguistic groups and will be enabled to play its full role in shaping national affairs. My Government are of the view that if domination by one linguistic region over the other linguistic regions is to be avoided, Tamil and other national languages should be adopted as the official languages of the Union and that to this end, the Constitution should be suitably amended. Till amendment of the Constitution in these specific terms is made, English should

continue as the official language of the Union. The Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967, recently passed by Parliament runs counter to this basic objective of assuring the several national languages of this vast country their due place of honour. It has also been admitted that the resolution on language policy passed simultaneously with the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, has placed the non-Hindi regions under a special disadvantage by casting on their people unequal burdens. Following the lead given by my Government, this Assembly has recently resolved that the Union Government should immediately suspend the operation of the resolution on language policy passed by Parliament. My Government will urge the Union Government to convene a high level conference of leaders of political parties, to re-examine the language problem and devise measures for removal of the hardship caused by the language resolution passed.

4. The Government have already taken steps to implement the decision of the Legislative Assembly that Tamil and English should alone be taught in all the schools in the State. The clear definition of policy of this Government on the language issue and its endorsement by the Legislative Assembly should give the student community the confidence that their interests will be zealously safeguarded and that there is no need for them to have recourse to any agitation. I have no doubt that students will now concentrate on studies and utilise their opportunities for becoming useful citizens. In formulating their policy, Government have had the benefit of valuable suggestions offered by scholars and leaders of the teaching profession like Vice-Chancellors of Universities. The decision to change over to Tamil as medium of instruction at the university level need cause no apprehension that the present standards in regard to English will be allowed to deteriorate. Government are fully aware of the importance of English in our curriculum and will take appropriate measures in consultation with educationists and Universities for ensuing that the present standards of instruction and attainment in the English language are in fact improved upon.

5. The language problem is in a sense part of the bigger problem of evolving a truly co-operative federal polity, in which the States representing different cultures and ways of life are assured of their rightful place. The serious imbalance in distribution of resources, in relation to responsibilities as between Centre and the States, has distorted the healthy relationship which should exist between the Centre and the constituent units in a large federation. True federalism means that the Centre as well as the units, should have adequate resources for the discharge of their respective responsibilities, and that discretionary loans and grants from the Centre in respect of matters falling constitutionally within the competence of the State should play only a peripheral role. Till recently, we had at least the consolation that discretionary Central assistance was steadily rising from year to year, thus enabling the States to meet the needs of the people in a larger measure than would otherwise

have been possible. But in the last two years, this trend has been reversed and Central assistance to the States, far from registering any growth, has in fact come down. The obligations of the States, in regard to repayment of interest and loans given by the Central Government in the past, have however increased appreciably with the result that the net Central assistance to the States for purposes of economic development is far less than in previous years. In terms of the Constitution, the States do not have adequate independent resources of their own. The transfer of resources from Centre to States on a statutory and non-statutory basis has also fallen short of needs, particularly in the last two years, thus disturbing the even tenor of progress in spheres for which the States are responsible. It is the firm view of my Government that in the light of the experience of the last fifteen years, a high level review of the provisions of he Constitution dealing with the delimitation of resources and powers as between the Centre and the States is essential. Such a review will obviously take a little time and the scope of the review will have to be defined with care in consultation with all concerned. Meanwhile, it is possible to meet at least partially the points of view of the States, if the terms of reference of the Finance Commission could be enlarged to take care of the more pressing needs of the States. Article 280 (3) (*c*) of the Constitution clothes the President with powers to refer to the Finance Commission any matter in the interests of sound finance and is thus broad enough to permit a study in depth by the Finance Commission of the difficulties of the States in regard to such matters as repayment of loans. In the wake of the decision of the Planning Commission to have the Fourth Plan effective only from 1969-70, it is necessary to have a new Finance Commission to consider a fresh the needs of the States, particularly in regard to committed expenditure, and frame an award which will be co-terminous with the new Fourth-Plan. In the past the terms of reference of the Finance Commission have been settled by the Central Government unilaterally without any reference to the States. The spirit of the federal Constitution and the new political set up in the country in which Governments belonging to different political parties are in power at the Centre and in the States alike demand that the terms of reference of the new Finance Commission should be settled in full consultation with the States. My Government hope that the Government of India will initiate action for such consultation and settle the terms of reference of the new Finance Commission in the light of the view expressed by the State Governments.

6. It is only when the requirements of the States in regard to committed expenditure are properly assessed through a new Finance Commission and fully provided for through statutory devolution, it will be possible for the States to look with confidence to the new Fourth-Plan. We have till then to function within the frame work of annual plans, taking care to see however that there is no serious setback in the tempo of development and that the projects already under way are brought to fruition quickly.

7. The House will recall, that keeping these objectives in view, we had presented along with the regular Budget for 1967–68, a plan of the order of Rs. 83.28 crores. Modest as this outlay was in relation to our performance last year, the Planning Commission still wanted us to restrict the outlay on the plan for the current year to Rs. 77.28 crores on the basis of its assessment of our resources. While we took steps to restrict the expenditure under certain heads of development with reference to the considerably smaller allocations indicated by the Planning Commission, we recognized that it will not be possible to keep the plan within the limits indicated by the Planning Commission without seriously jeopardising the minimum rate of progress needed in vital sectors like minor irrigation, agricultural production and power. The State Government have therefore adhered, by and large, to the plan as drawn up by them, while pressing the Central Government at the same time for increased assistance. Though the Central Government have not agreed to any step up in their assistance for the plan for the current year, the House should be glad to note that the State hopes to fulfil a plan of the order of Rs. 88 crores for the current year. The increase in outlays over the level initially contemplated has occurred largely under productive sectors like minor irrigation, fisheries and power. The House should in particular be glad to note that the outlay on rural electrification has been stepped up from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 7.5 crores in the current year.

8. The fulfilment of a bigger plan, without being matched by additional Central assistance, will naturally deplete our resources and add to our difficulties next year. Government will have a fuller opportunity to place these difficulties before the House when the Budget Estimates for 1968–69 are presented. The difficulties which this State, along with many others, face in fulfilment of developmental programmes will abate in some measure only when there is greater transfer of resources in terms of the award of the new Finance Commission expected to be appointed shortly.

9. The emphasis in the current year's plan has been on agricultural production, for this Government are convinced that it is the neglect of agricultural production in earlier plans that has been at the root of all our present economic ills. The two principal planks in Government's campaign for stepping up agricultural production in the current year have been the promotion of cultivation of the high yielding variety, ADT-27, over large areas in all parts of the State and the conversion of a significant are under single crop into double crop lands. The House should be glad to note that a great measure of success has been achieved in respect of both these programmes. About 8.65 lakhs of acres have been cultivated with high yielding varieties of paddy in the State in the first season. An additional extent of 4.5 lakhs of acres is expected to come under high yielding varieties of paddy in the

Navarai season, apart from about fifty seven thousand acres to be brought under hybrid millets. ADT-27 has given consistently high yields in almost all areas, particularly in Thanjavur, where an average yield of one tonne of rice (1,600 kilograms of paddy) per acre has been reported. A total extent of nearly 3 lakhs of acres in the State has been converted into double crop paddy lands in the current year. As the House is aware, in Thanjavur district, this programme of double cropping took the form of raising ADT-27 in the regular Samba season in a large area of traditionally single crop land, the bulk of which was expected to raise a second Thaladi crop later. Though there has been some shortfall in performance in relation to target, it is still gratifying to learn that about 2 lakhs of acres of traditional Samba in the district had been brought under ADT-27 first and under a second crop later. I have no doubt that the House will join me in commending the achievements of the farmers of Thanjavur district and the services of our staff at all levels who assisted them in these tasks. Agricultural seminars held in all districts in which farmers, legislators and officials of Government participated have played an important part in enlisting the enlightened co-operation of the agriculturists in programmes for stepping up food production. If the present tempo is kept up, we may reasonably look forward to the conversion of still larger areas from single crop to double crop in the years to come.

10. The Government are aware that this process of conversion of single crop to double crop lands in Thanjavur delta will call for a large scale programme of extension of power for filterpoint tube wells and other subsidiary sources of irrigation. The experience in the last two or three years has shown that cultivation even in the Cauvery delta is subject to the vagaries of nature. If poor storage in irrigation reservoirs arising from deficiencies in rainfall in catchment areas is not to retard production, we should place greater reliance on lift irrigation even in delta areas. It is with a view to promote lift irrigation on a larger scale in Thanjavur district that Government decided on taking over the three private electricity undertakings functioning in the district. The House should be glad to know that we have already issued notices for taking over these undertakings which will vest in the Government in the early part of the next financial year.

11. Our efforts at augmenting agricultural production in the current year would have met with even greater success but for the fact that seasonal conditions have not been as uniformly good as we would have liked them to be. The South-West monsoon set in rather late and water could be let down for irrigation from Mettur only in the first week of July. Even so, the short-term Kuruvai and Kar paddy crops were successful. But lack of adequate storage in the Mettur reservoir has led to a situation in which even with the most judicious management of the water available, we cannot meet the needs of the Thaladi crop in full. Departmental

pumpsets are being pressed into service on a large-scale to save as much of the Thaladi crop as possible. Poor rainfall has affected agricultural operations in the Lower Bhavani Project area where no water could be let down for a second crop. The prospects for the Navarai crop in Chingleput and North Arcot districts are however normal. Even after making allowance for these adverse factors, we hope that the production of foodgrains in 1967-68 will, in the aggregate, show a fair measure of increase over last year's figure.

12. I had occasion to refer in my last address to the difficulties in the supply of chemical fertilisers to farmers. The Government have kept a close watch over distribution and the Hon'ble Members will have noticed that the position in respect of supply of fertilisers, particularly for the high yielding varieties programme, has been far more satisfactory than in previous years. The quantity of fertilisers made available for normal programmes is however still inadequate and we hope that the Government of India will make available a larger quantity next year for these programmes also. Our farmers are now very keen on the use of fertilisers and it is unfortunate that just when the value of fertilisers is being realised by the farmers, the Centre should have taken away the subsidy available on fertilisers. Among the various measures undertaken by Government for saving the crops in the current year, special mention should be made of the arrangements for aerial spraying of pesticides and insecticides on paddy crops in the districts of South Arcot, North Aroct, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. Aerial spraying, on a scale not hitherto attempted, has enabled us to counter effectively attacks of pests and diseases over large areas in the current year.

13 The high yielding varieties programme and increase in consumption of fertilisers can produce results only when facilities for irrigation are assured. With the scope for further extension of irrigation under major and medium irrigation projects being limited, Government have laid emphasis on schemes for utilisation of sub-soil and ground water. It is only through massive programmes for sinking of surface wells, bore wells and filterpoint tube-wells and further extension of power for lift irrigation, that we can bring about significant increase in agricultural production. Realising that it will not be possible to push through such a programme within the limited resources available for the Plan, we moved the Government of India for special assistance of the order of Rs. 20 crores. It is a matter for regret that Government of India have not met our request even partially though they should have realised that any additional outlays on minor irrigation programmes will be matched by additional production and will not therefore be inflationary. We have in the current year already energised nearly 42,000 pumpsets as against only about 30,000 in 1965-66 and about 33,000 in 1966-67. The total number of pumpsets energised so far is nearly 3.31 lakhs. Government have also

endeavourd to meet the demands for loans for oil-engines and pumpsets and for sinking of new wells within the resources available. Government are now convinced that it will be possible to meet the needs of the farmers in a fuller measure, only if full advantage is taken of the funds made available by institutions such as Reserve Bank, Life Insurance Corporation, Agriculture Refinance Corporation and Commercial banks for these programmes. Assistance from these institutions, cannot however be availed of direct by the Government, but can be routed only through the Central Land Mortgage Bank and Primary Land Mortgage Banks. Government are anxious that this State should not lose its legitimate share of institutional finance made available for agricultural development and to this end, a change of policy on the lines desired by the Government of India and the Planning Commission is called for. In the coming year, Government will route all assistance for sinking of new wells and installation of oil-engines and pumpsets through land mortgage banks. The Agro-Industries Corporation which will soon start functioning with full complement of staff, will also concentrate on distribution of pumpsets and tractors on hire purchase terms. The State Government will, with matching assistance from the Government of India, subscribe to the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank on a larger scale than hitherto and ensure that the Central Land Mortgage Bank secures its legitimate share of the funds available from central financing agencies and commercial banks. Government are aware that this new pattern of financing of agricultural development programmes, calls for a considerable strengthening and streamlining of the co-operative machinery for processing applications for loans and propose to initiate action in this regard immediately so as to facilitate a smooth transition to the new arrangement from the commencement of the next financial year. Government hope that the co-operative organisation will also prepare itself to face the new challenge and will equip itself to serve the farmers, particularly the small farmers, more efficiently.

14. In my last address, I had referred to the Government's proposals to set up a committee to study the working of co-operative organisation in the State. The need for such a study has become all the greater in the light of the present decision of Government to rely on institutional finances to a greater extent than hitherto. The Government have therefore decided to appoint a Committee with Thiru K. Santhanam as Chairman to review the working of the co-operative movement in our State and formulate proposals for its reform and reorganisation on sound lines. The Committee is in particular being requested to submit an interim report urgently on the need for changes in the provisions of the Act relating to elections to co-operative institutions and constitution of co-operative organisations. I have no doubt that the reform of the co-operative organisation on the basis of the recommendations to be made by this Committee, will enable the co-operative movement in our State to play a more fruitful role in building up our rural economy.

15. Apart from such resources as are made available by Government and the co-operative sector, it is necessary also to harness the resources of panchayats and panchayat unions for tasks of agricultural development. It is in this view that Government have already permitted Panchayat Union Councils to utilise their surplus funds for purchasing tractors and other agricultural implements to be made available on easy terms to the farmers. This has not merely served to supplement the provisions made by Government for these programmes, but has taken the facilities for use of improved implements to the very door-steps of the farmers. Government are also now examining how best the surplus funds of various temples can be utilised for effecting permanent improvements such as sinking of wells and installation of pumpsets in lands belonging to them. Such improvements will not only promote increased production which is direly needed by the community, but also assure higher income for the temples.

16. While endeavouring to stimulate agricultural production, we should simultaneously ensure that the fruits of increased production are shared equitably by all participants in the process of production. We have, in particular, to take care to see that the interests of cultivating tenants are adequately safe-guarded. The Government have decided to undertake legislation for providing a statutory record of tenancy rights. A bill in this regard is now being drafted and will be introduced in the Legislature shortly. The record of tenancy rights, which we have in view, will assure fixity of tenure for the tenants and thus facilitate effective enforcement of land reform measures. It will also enable the ryots to secure credit on easy terms.

17. While increase in production is the only effective antidote for our difficulties on the food front, the Government have also recognised the importance of ensuring the smooth flow of supplies of foodgrains at fair prices so as to mitigate the hardship for vulnerable sections among our people. One of the earliest steps taken by this Government, after assuming office, was to intensify procurement of foodgrains with minimum hardship to the producers. Government's efforts in this regard have been successful as will be evident from the fact that even with the exemption from procurement of small farmers holding one acre and less, the quantity procured during 1967 was of the order of 8.5 lakhs tonnes as compared with 7.26 lakhs tonnes in 1966. We also took effective steps against smuggling of foodgrains across our borders and dealt severely with anti-social elements engaged in profiteering in foodgrains. The work of the Collectors and their staff in pushing through a programme of procurement of this order smoothly and efficiently is specially commendable. All these measures have enabled us to maintain uninterrupted supplies of foodgrains. The introduction of one-rupee-a-measure scheme in Madras City and Coimbatore, together with belt areas, at a cost of a little over Rs. 5 crores in the current year, has been a boon to the poor.

There has also been a visible improvement in the availability of rice in open market which has brought about a significant reduction in open market prices of rice, thus providing considerable relief to the poorer sections of our society. While the State Government have done all that lies in their power to keep prices in check, it should be realised that the economic policies of the Central Government are primarily responsible for the present inflationary situation. In my last address, I had stressed that taking note of the widespread discontent among the people, the Centre should come forward in a big way to assist the States in implementing their policy of holding the prices, particularly of foodgrains. This plea has not evoked any response from the Centre. I would however like to reiterate the need for the Centre extending a measure of assistance to the States in their efforts to keep the prices of foodgrains and other essential articles at reasonable levels.

18. The House will recall that the failure of agricultural production during the Third Plan period was one of the main causes for the setback in industrial sector also. The rise in prices of foodgrains and the consequent erosion in purchasing power of the masses led to a serious decline in demand for industrial products, causing recession in many industries. This was further aggravated by the sharp cuts effected in developmental outlays in the last two years. The textile industry in this State, had in particular to pass through a very difficult phase. When his Government took office in March last, a few textile mills had closed down and many were on the verge of closure. Though it is primarily the responsibility of the Central Government to regulate and promote large scale industries, it is a matter for regret that they did not come forward with any concrete proposals for dealing with the problems of these mills. The State Government, acting on their own however took prompt steps to study the problem of "sick mills" through an expert committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Lokanathan and on the basis of the report of the expert committee, evolved a scheme under which the mills were enabled to reopen with additional finance provided by the banks on the basis of guarantees extended by the State Government. Under this scheme, the State Government have extended guarantees in respect of 18 mills, which would otherwise have closed down throwing a large number of workers out of employment. The industrial recession also understandably led to strained relations between management and labour in many undertakings. In this difficult situation, while safeguarding the legitimate interests of labour, Government have generally endeavoured to bring about an amicable settlement between management and labour, so as to create a favourable climate for industrial development in our State. With improvements in agricultural production and liberalisation of bank credit, we hope that industrial production will soon pick up. Government are fully conscious that it is only through industrial expansion we can create adequate opportunities for employment for our skilled manpower and to this end, Government will provide

all facilities for entrepreneurs who come forward to set up new industries or expand existing units. The State Government will also continue to press its case for a fair share of the investments by the Centre in major industrial projects. The Fourth Plan has been put off to 1969–70. The State Government would strongly urge that the Salem Steel Plant whose economic and technical feasibility has now been firmly established should definitely find a place in the new Fourth Plan.

19. The legislative programme in this session is not heavy. According to existing legal provisions, the electoral rolls of Assembly constituencies are adopted for holding elections to the Madras City Corporation, Municipalities and Panchayats in the State. Till 1966, there was an annual revision of electoral rolls of Assembly constituencies and hence an up-to-date electoral roll was always available for holding elections to local bodies. In terms of the amendments of the law governing the revision of electoral rolls of Assembly constituencies, a revision of electoral rolls will hereafter be necessary only before a general election or bye-election or when specially directed by the Election Commission. The Election Commission has stated that it is not prepared to take up revision of electoral rolls of Assembly constituencies for purposes of holding elections to local bodies. It is therefore necessary to take powers for ordering the preparation or revision of electoral rolls of local bodies by suitably amending the Acts governing the local bodies, viz., The Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919, The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958. A bill in this regard will be introduced in the current session of the Legislature.

20. The Government have increased the single-point tax on sugar-cane at the point of last purchase in the State, from 4 per cent to 7 per cent with effect from 25th January 1968. A notification under Section 59 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1951, has been issued for the purpose. A bill replacing the notification will be introduced in the Legislature during the present session. Apart from this, the main business in this session, will of course, be the consideration of Supplementary Estimates for the current year and the Budget Estimates for 1968–69.

21. I take this opportunity of reminding the people of Tamilnad, both young and old, of the great future that lies ahead of them. I have no dobut that they all realise that for steady progress in all directions, peaceful atmosphere, disciplined behaviour, and hard work are essential. It shall be our endeavour to maintain and foster the healthy atmosphere conducive for the welfare and progress of all citizens of this great State irrespective of caste, creed, or language. I look forward with keen interest to your deliberations with the confidence that they will be carried on with the restraint and dignity for which this Legislature is justly renowned. All of us, whichever political party we may belong to, are but

imbued with the one objective of making our State an ideal one —one, in which as envisaged by the great savant Thiruvalluvar, "hunger disease and aggression are not to be found".

" உறுபசியும், ஓவாப் பிணியும், செறுபகையும்
சேரா தியல்வது நாடு."

இணைப்பு II

[27-ம் பக்கத்தில் உள்ள அடிக்குறிப்பைக் காண்க]

ஆளுநர் பேருரையின் தமிழாக்கம்.

சட்ட மன்ற மாண்புறு உறுப்பினர்களே !

சட்ட மன்றத்தின் இப்புதிய கூட்டத் தொடருக்கு உங்களை வரவேற்கும் பேற்றினை மீண்டும் பெற்றமைக்கு நான் மெத்தவும் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். சென்ற ஆண்டில் நம் நாட்டின் பற்பல பகுதிகளில் நிலவிய அரசியல் கொந்தளிப்பிற்கும், நிலையற்ற தன்மைக்கும் மாறாக, நமது மாநிலத்தில் நல்ல, திறமை மிக்க நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்தின் துணைகொண்டு, நிலையான, இணக்கமான ஆட்சியின் நலன்களை நம்மால் துய்க்க முடிந்தது. எனவே, இதுகாறும் நீங்கள் ஆற்றியுள்ள பணிக்காக உங்களைப் பாராட்டுவதோடு, நிலையான ஆட்சியின் பயனைப் பெற்ற மகிழ்ச்சியிலும் உங்களுடன் பங்குகொள்ள விழைகிறேன். ஆட்சிப் பொறுப்பு, ஓர் அரசியல் கட்சியின் கையிலிருந்து பிறிதோர் கட்சிக்கு மாற்றப் பட்டதனால் தோன்றிய புதிய சூழ்நிலைக் கிணங்க, பற்பல பிரிவுகளைச் சேர்ந்த அரசாங்கப் பணியாளர்கள் பணியாற்றி வருவது, நமது அரசாங்கப் பணியாளர்களின் அரசியல் நடுநிலைமையினையும், தொழில் முறைத் திறனையும் மெய்ப்பித்துக் காட்டுகிறது. நமது மாநிலத்தில் மக்கள் ஆட்சிமுறை வெற்றியடையுமென்பதற்கு இது நல்லதோர் அறிகுறியாகும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை.

2. வரலாற்றுக் காலத்திற்கு முன்புதொட்டே, வளமார் பண்பாடும் உயர் நாகரிகமும் மலிந்த ஒரு நாட்டிலே இத்தகைய வெற்றினை நாம் எதிர்பார்த்தல் இயல்பானதே. என்றுமே கண்டிராத மக்களின் உற்சாகத்திற்கும் ஈடுபாட்டிற்கும் இடையே நம் பெரு மதிப்பிற்குரிய குடியாட்சித் தலைவர் டாக்டர் ஜாகிர் ஹுசேன் அவர்களால் துவக்கி வைக்கப்பட்ட இரண்டாம் உலகத் தமிழ் ஆராய்ச்சி மாநாடு, தமிழ் நாட்டின் பண்டைப் பெருமையின் மாட்சியைத் தமிழகத்தின் கண்முன்னே எடுத்துக்காட்டிற்று. உலகின் பல்வேறு பகுதிகளில் இருந்துவந்த நுண்ணறிவாளர்களும் புலவர் பெருமக்களும் பங்குகொண்ட இம் மாநாடு, நமது தமிழ் மொழி, காலத்திற்கிணங்க புத்தம் புதிய கலைகளைத் தெற்றென விளக்கும் திறனும், வளனும், வன்மையும் வாய்ந்த விழுமிய மொழி என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்டியுளது. கவிதை, தத்துவம், கலை, சிற்பம் போன்ற பற்பல துறைகளில் தமிழ் கூறும் நல்லுலகம் எய்தியுள்ள சாதனைகள், இம் மாநாட்டிற்குத் தொடர்பான பற்பல